GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

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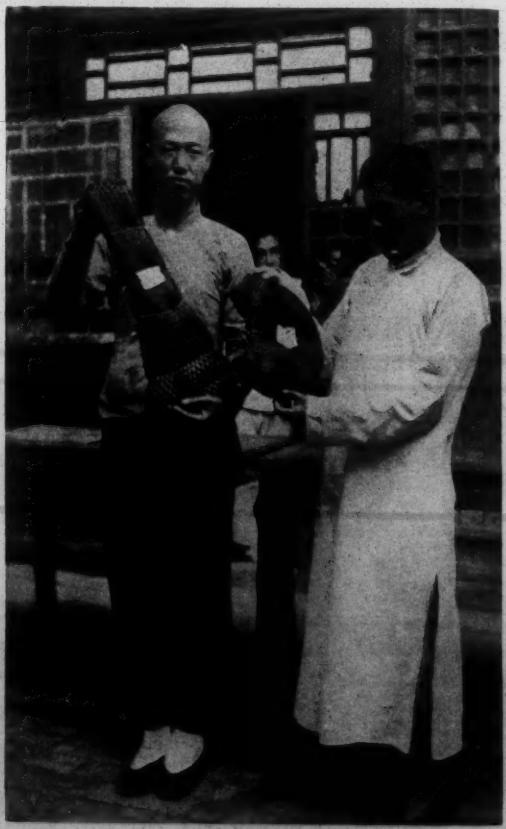
NOTE TO TEACHERS: The next issue of the Geographic News Bulletin will be published upon the reopening of schools in October. The Bulletin is not issued during the summer vacation months. It will facilitate the handling and prompt mailing of the Bulletin in the fall if teachers whose subscriptions expire with this issue will apply now for the Bulletins they need for next year.



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HAIRNETS AS THEY ARE SHIPPED

(See Bulletin No. 3)

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HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

The Geographic News Bulletin is published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

"Old Ironsides"

NEW YORK, Philadelphia, Baltimore and even San Francisco and Seattle may again see the famous *Constitution*, America's historic reminder of her notable merchant marine of the early nineteenth century, if the movement now on foot to secure funds to recondition the vessel is successful.

In her day the *Constitution* was almost as much of a revolution in shipbuilding practice as Fulton's *Clermont*, or the *Merrimac*, first steel-sheathed ship, or even the first fabricated steel ship of the modern age.

Until the *Constitution* slid from the ways into Boston harbor, where she now stays in the seclusion of old age, British ships were, perforce, the best ships. But Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia was an unbeliever. So, when Congress finally decided to wipe the Barbary pirates from the sea, he obtained a contract to design six frigates, whose names gathered fame around the word. Famous sister-ships of the *Constitution* were—the *Constellation*, the *Chesapeake*, the *United States*, and the *President*. *Old Ironsides* is 128 years old.

Led an Armament Race

So great was the skill of the New England craftsmen that the *Constitution* and her sister-ships won the reputation of being able to outsail anything on the seven seas. They did it, too, time and again. Accustomed as we are to-day to read of warship guns that will shoot 16 miles being replaced by guns that will shoot 18 miles, which in turn give way to 20-mile guns, it is interesting to note that the *Constitution* by mounting 24-pounders outclassed British frigates which carried 18-pounders. Other countries followed American practices in armament and ship construction as a result of the success of the *Constitution*.

Commodore Preble took the *Constitution* as his flagship when the infant American navy challenged the power of the Barbary states to whom all the great governments of Europe had paid tribute for years. Of the four Moslem states, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco, the first was the greatest offender in American eyes, having held 21 American citizens in slavery for more than five years. In 1793 the Algerians captured 106 sailors. The successful campaign in the Mediterranean was the training ground for the naval battles of 1812.

In the second war with England, the *Constitution* met the frigate *Guerriere* off Halifax and won a brilliant engagement. Later she reduced the *Java* off Bahia, Brazil, and fought and won against two ships at once, the *Levant* and the *Cayne*, near Gibraltar.

One Battleship Costs 60 "Constitutions"

A fleet of 60 "dreadnaughts" of the *Constitution* plan could be built for the cost of one modern battleship. For this ship the government paid $302,719. It is

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A POLAR BEAR HELD AT BAY BY THE DOGS UNTIL THEIR MASTERS ARRIVE

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The polar bear has been called the tiger of the North, but, according to Peary, a contest between one or two, or even three, of these animals and a man armed with a Winchester repeating rifle is an entirely one-sided affair. On the contrary, a contest with a herd of walrus—the lions of the North—in a small whaleboat, will give more thrills to the minute than anything else within the Arctic Circle (see Bulletin No. 2).

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MacMillan's Route and Program

FINDING OF a new continent, exploration of one of the world's most picturesque lake countries, blazing a trail across a frozen Sahara, and acquiring color photographs of flowers and fishes that civilized man has never seen—these are a few of the major possibilities of the MacMillan Arctic Expedition under the auspices of the National Geographic Society.

The expedition will utilize two genii of modern invention, aircraft and radio; the first to carry men where they never have gone by land or sea, and the second to waft the explorers' voices to American homes from frozen lands which most of mankind will never visit.

Not only will the United States Navy's airplanes seek to "spot" the land that is believed to be shrouded in the million unknown square miles that lie between America's flag at Point Barrow and the Stars and Stripes that Peary planted at the Pole.

Where the Planes Will Fly

The planes also will fly over the little known ice cap of Greenland, penetrate the Eskimo-storied lake country of inner Baffin Island, with its game and birds and fish, and pierce the forbidding and practically unknown parts of romantic Labrador. They will fly northward from the world's northernmost settlement, Etah, and seek new knowledge of the topography of Ellesmere Island and its giant peninsula, Grant Land.

Picture the Vikings' undecked boats, ill-fitted to fight the relentless ice-pack; no power, no charts, no sextant, no chronometers, not even a compass! The explorers of 1925 go aboard the Bowdoin, with its watertight decks, white oak timbered, sheathed with ironwood and reinforced forward with steel sheathing. She is driven by oil engines, she has comfortable cabins and is electrically lighted; she has charts, sextants, chronometers and spirit compasses corrected for deviation to the tenth of a point! Her companion ship will carry the "boats that give men wings" as the Eskimos put it, and the Bowdoin has aboard instruments that will carry the crew's voices back home to their families, 1,500 or 2,000 miles away!

Farther north the expedition's ships will make their way through dread Melville Bay where, even in July, they may encounter great, unbroken ice fields, weighing countless tons, impinging against the edge of the fast ice. Many a ship has been entrapped when caught between these mighty masses. Old salts tell grim stories of tragedies here in the whaling days; how, in 1857, a southerly wind drove the pack down on a whole fleet, crushed two of the ships and ground them to bits. In a single year twenty-two ships met such a fate—one of them, the Race Horse, literally was turned inside out and her keel was forced up through her deck!

Base at Village Nearest Pole

Etah, nearest inhabited spot to the North Pole, will be the expedition's ship base. When MacMillan arrived there in 1913 he found a "serious congestion"—the residents had increased to 19 men, women and children. From Etah the U. S. Navy planes will fly back and forth to Cape Hubbard, on Axel

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204 feet long, 43½ feet on its beam and draws 23 feet of water. Its displacement is 2,200 tons. The *Tennessee,* one of the newest first line ships-of-war, is 624 feet long, 97 feet wide, draft 31 feet and cost $18,437,144. This monarch carries 26 guns compared to the 44 guns of the *Constitution.*

Congress fixed the rations and also fixed the crew of America's first man-of-war at 359 men. The crew was 329 men and 30 boys.

Paul Revere Made Copper for Hull

Names of famous men are connected with the *Constitution.* Paul Revere supplied the copper for her hull, forging it by a process known only to him. Lord Byron boarded her, while she was in the Mediterranean and praised her highly. The noted English poet is said to have been offered passage to the United States on board the *Constitution.* Although the ship was made in New England it was not entirely a northern product, for the oak of its hull was felled on St. Simon Island, at the mouth of the Altamaha River, Georgia.

In 1830 the *Constitution* was reported unseaworthy and ordered destroyed. Oliver Wendell Holmes, a young law student, read the notice in a paper. He seized his pen and dashed off the famous lines:

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky." . . .

Public sentiment throughout the country was aroused by the famous poem "Old Ironsides" and the *Constitution* was saved.

Bulletin No. 1, May 18, 1925.

An Invitation to Teachers Attending the Convention of the National Education Association at Indianapolis

TWICE a year 50,000 Bakhtiari tribesmen of Persia's "wild west" must toil over glaciers, swim icy rivers and with bleeding feet climb snow-clad mountains to find grass, or starve. Merian C. Cooper and two other Americans were the first non-Persians to accompany this mammoth migration and bring back a motion picture story of the heroic fight of a people for sustenance.

Major Cooper will relate his adventures before the Geography Section at the Indianapolis Convention of the National Educational Association meeting at 2 o'clock, Thursday, July 2. The Geography Section meeting will be held in the Shortridge High School auditorium under the auspices of the National Geographic Society.

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Lenin Land, a Renamed Russian Island

LENIN LAND is Russia's new name for Nikolas Second Island, one of Russia's Arctic islands north of Siberia.

If one disregards the bits of land close to the Siberian shore which may be considered practically a part of the mainland, the "Arctic Islands north of Siberia" might be grouped into Wrangel Island, near Bering Strait, the new Siberia group, a few scattered unimportant islets northeast of New Siberia and east of Wrangel and the island which has the new name, lying northeast of the northernmost point of Siberia.

One can not be too dogmatic about Siberian Islands, however, for the dramatic discovery of former Nikolas Second Land, ten times the size of Long Island and only 60 miles off shore, occurred as recently as October, 1913. The "Northeast Passage" had been navigated through this 60 mile strait and several other ships had sailed through without the explorers gaining any idea of the existence of the land. It is a rugged, icy region with evidences of volcanic origin.

Where Ivory Is Mined

It is necessary to throw overboard numerous opinions and definitions in dealing with the islands north of Siberia. "A body of land entirely surrounded by water" does not quite fit these islands. They are bodies of land almost continually surrounded by ice. The only practical means of transportation for hunters and trappers between them and the mainland, in fact, is sleds drawn by dog teams. The New Siberia Islands, largest group north of Siberia, lying 50 miles off shore, were discovered in 1770 because a hunter saw a huge herd of deer walking on the ice out of the northern sea, and had curiosity enough to trace their tracks backward.

One must also put aside the idea that only minerals are mined. Ivory from the tusks of thousands of mammoths that perished in former geologic times is dug by the ton from the ground of the New Siberia group. With the ivory are other mammoth bones together with those of musk oxen, other species of ox, deer and primitive horses. So numerous are these deposits that one writer has said that "the whole soil seems to consist of bones." Fossilized trees also exist on the New Siberia Islands, showing that in the age of the mammoths, trees grew as far north as the 74th parallel of latitude. The northernmost trees in this part of the world now grow some 400 miles farther south.

Meat 50,000 Years Old

Rarely carcasses of mammoths have been found in the ice cliffs of these islands and the neighboring mainland, and native hunters eat the ancient meat—probably 50,000 years old—without any apparent ill effects. The dogs devour this "pre-historic food" with the same avidity that they gulp down fresh killed reindeer meat.

Because of the tragic deaths and dramatic rescues that have taken place on it in recent years, Wrangel Island is doubtless the best known of the Arctic islands north of Siberia. It is about 70 miles long by 28 wide and lies a little more than 100 miles off shore. It is also the nearest of the larger islands

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Heiberg Island, to establish a flying base for the flights over the vast, unknown area that lies between Point Barrow, Alaska, and the North Pole.

The explorer's living companions on Axel Heiberg Island will be white wolves, whose tracks are intermingled with those of musk oxen and white caribou. In the winter it is a place of bleak, biting winds; the summer conditions are excellent for flying. Cape Hubbard, the flying base, is known as the "Cape Horn of the North."

Etah, the ship base, and headquarters of the radio station WNP which MacMillan will use to send home news of the explorations through the National Geographic Society, nestles on the shores of North Greenland, along the narrowest part of Smith Sound, some 700 miles from the North Pole. The arrival of the Kane Expedition there in 1854 was the first visit of white men.

The tiny settlement has a beautiful harbor, with cliffs rising from the water's edge to 1,100 feet.

Between Etah and Axel Heiberg Land sprawls Ellesmere Island, which vies in its irregularity with Celebes. Its black, serrated peaks rise out of snow-bound valleys, cut by winding glaciers.

Ellesmere The Celebes of the Arctic

For a long time separate parts of the island were known by separate names. These still are preserved as local designations. The northernmost section is Grant Land; next to the south lies Grinnell Land; and farther in the same direction, Ellesmere Land. Sverdrup cleared up the doubtful topography of Ellesmere Island in 1899, but he added still another name, calling the extreme southwestern portion, King Oscar Land.

William Baffin was the first white man to see Ellesmere Island, when he sailed almost to the head of Baffin Bay in 1616; but no white man set foot on this land until 1854 when Hayes, a member of Kane's expedition, crossed the frozen sound from Greeland and surveyed a section of the coast.

Baffin Bay and the sounds and channels north of it leading to the Polar Sea came to be known as "the American route" in polar exploration, and Ellesmere Island, forming one shore of this waterway, was used after 1854 by several expeditions as bases and winter quarters.

World's Largest Flying Field

Out of Etah the flyers will make a reconnaissance of North Greenland. The coastline of North Greenland has been explored in detail and is clearly mapped. But of the inland ice comparatively little is known.

"Week after week," said Peary, "one sees outside himself and his party only three things, the infinite expanse of the frozen plain, the infinite dome of the cold blue sky, and the cold white sun." But this frozen Sahara may contain undiscovered mountain ranges. It offers an unusual invitation to exploration by aviation, for it probably is the world's largest expanse of practically dead level surface. It presents possibilities unprobed for an aeronautical high-road as a route to Europe, offering the whole length of Greenland, 1,500 miles, as a landing field.

It is in the interior of Baffin Island—an interior of some 200,000 square miles unknown—that Commander MacMillan believes the Navy flyers will "spot" thousands of lakes, centers of a rich animal, bird and fish life. This belief is based on the tales of the nomad Eskimos, who are the only human beings who have penetrated large areas of this interior.

Nearly as large an area remains to be explored in the bleak interior of Labrador. Here wandering Eskimo tribes tell of the reindeer and fur bearing animals to be found in the plateau behind Labrador's coastal mountains and fish-famed coastal waters.

But it is particularly the Norse ruins of Labrador that MacMillan wishes to visit, ruins which may help round out the story of the Norsemen's voyage in the eleventh century from Greenland's shores.

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"Fads" Are Dramas on a World Stage

YEN FU CHIEN, of Foochow, is puzzled about Americans.

He has never been to America but he has decided that Americans must be astonishingly changeable.

Yen Fu Chien left a job ornamenting fans to paint polished bone and bamboo chips for mah jong sets. He couldn't paint them fast enough for the Americans. Then, all of a sudden, America did not want so many mah jong sets. Yen Fu Chien lost his job.

He could not know that the fad of cross word puzzles had cut into the fad of mah jong in America. And he did not worry much. The changeable Americans developed a taste for Chinese parasols. These also needed ornamentation, and since Yen Fu Chien was a decorator he ate again.

Hair for Parasols

Yen Fu's sister was not so fortunate. Just about the time her tresses were long enough to market the bottom dropped out of the hair net trade because bobbed hair was "all the go" 5,000 miles from Foochow. She had to accept a low price. Her hair is now being used to tie the lacquer paper covering to the bamboo ribs of the parasols her brother decorates.

All the world's a stage for the "Fads of 1925" or any year. Their first acts may be laid in Foochow or in some other strange out-of-the-way place; Arctic Islands, tropic jungles, deserts; the second act on Broadway or Michigan Avenue. The third act may reveal a high ceiling room where grave diplomats draft a treaty—or may be "same as Act I."

The opening curtain of "Platinum," a 20th century comedy based on Charles Lamb's famous roast pig story, rises on a street scene in Quibdo, Colombia. As a prologue it is necessary to point out that the mothers of most of us were as proud as peacocks of their engagement diamond in its gold setting. Ask a 1925 "flapper" to wear anything but platinum filigree and you will probably stay single for life.

Buried Treasure Hunt in Quibdo

The demand for platinum jewelry has helped to shoot that metal to well over $100 an ounce and, with the Russian field cut off, Colombia is the principal producer. Washing for gold is an ancient industry for Quibdo natives, but they long regarded as a nuisance the heavy lumps they had to separate from the gold. The lumps were platinum. When they realized that platinum was worth four times as much as gold they began frantically to pan the creeks which are the town's streets for the discarded nuggets. The government laid claim to the streets, so they panned their gardens and door yards. Finally one patriot burned his house down. Panning the ruins he obtained enough platinum to build a new house and still have $4,000 in the bank, thus coming off much better than Lamb's Chinaman.

With all the enthusiasm of Kansas farmers in a good wheat year natives of Cape Colony, South Africa, are hailing an obscure American news item. It is an announcement from Detroit, Michigan, that a great percentage of

to Alaska and has therefore been visited many times by American explorers and whalers. It is believed to have been first sighted by an American whaler, Long, in 1867. A United States naval officer, De Long, explored it in 1881, proving it to be an island and not a continental land mass, as had been suggested.

Hunters Visit Them in Summer

The Arctic Islands north of Siberia have no permanent inhabitants. Foxes and other fur-bearing animals live on them, and almost every season hunters and trappers from the mainland visit them. They cross by sledges in late spring, spend the short summer collecting furs, and return South as soon as the ice is thick enough. No minerals of value are known to exist on the islands, and, except as sources of fur and ivory, they have no present value. If regular long distance aerial navigation should become practicable, however, the short routes of the North Polar regions between Europe, America and Asia would have a strong appeal, and these Arctic Islands would doubtless become valuable as possible air bases.

Bulletin No. 3, May 18, 1925.

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INTERIOR OF A RICH YAKUT'S HOUSE

The dwellings of the better class of this north Siberian tribe are reminiscent of the tales of the Vikings. Natives of north Siberia in the summer go to the islands off the coast and kill great numbers of geese which breed there. During the moulting season these birds are helpless and the hunters drive them into nets. After they are killed the geese are buried in the mud and left for several weeks. Though this food is primarily used for dogs, the native does not disdain it (see Bulletin No. 3).

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automobiles now sold are closed cars. What connection can there be between the rocky, drought-ridden tip of Africa and sedans? To find the root of the rejoicing the first act must be seen again.

Ostrich Feathers and Autos

In the last part of the nineteenth and the first part of our century royalty in Europe took to ostrich feathers. By 1910 the "willow plume" was one of the dearest possessions of American womanhood. South Africa discovered that raising ostriches was its special vocation and nearly a million birds stalked its pens. An attempt was made even to start ostrich farms in California. With the war the bottom dropped out and tens of thousands of ostriches had to be slaughtered to save them from starving. South Africa says that the arrival of the open automobile spelled downfall for the ostrich feather as a hat ornament—but the closed car is their "rainbow of hope" for the revival of the trade that brought them $15,000,000 in one year.

At the foot of the modern monument to the Streamline Six are said to be the wrecks of two other minor gods of civilization—the "plug" hat and high shoes.

China Birthplace of Many Fads

China is the chief hunting ground for civilization's "enthusiasms." It has given by turns everything from willow ware to Pekinese pups. Sandwiched between these extremes are the curly yellow karakul lambskin coats, rugs, bonbon baskets, fans, "Spanish" shawls, tulip bulbs, lanterns and goldfish. The tiny Pekinese, which Chinese legends say are descendants of a marriage of the marmoset and the lion, once were owned by Chinese monarchs alone. When the Pekin Royal palace was captured in 1860 five Pekinese were found and taken to Europe, thus introducing the glossy lap dog to the West.

Fads probably rise more rapidly and die more quickly in America today than in any other country in any other age. To fads civilization owes much for they, rather than necessaries, often have been the first springs of international trade. Mediterranean people blazed their first trade routes to north Europe for amber, the ancients' most precious substance. Lapis lazuli, with which King Tutankhamen's tomb was richly ornamented, was to old Egypt what diamonds are to the twentieth century. Egypt traded her emeralds for Persia's lapis lazuli.

Making a Brazilian Fad in America

The United States serves other countries with fads just as they supply us. Richly ornamented watches are "Made in America" for China. It is often immaterial to the Chinese purchasers whether the watches keep time or not for the purchasers prize them chiefly as glittering pendants. Brazilians have a curious legendary character called "Sacy," who is supposed to bring good luck. He is brown, has only one leg and that ending in a cloven hoof, smokes a pipe and wears a bright red cap. Sacy may also bring good luck to some American manufacturers who are now preparing to make a fad in Brazil of Sacy balloons, Sacy celluloid buttons, Sacy watch charms and even Sacy radiator caps.

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(Ill.) Nome, Alaska, Has Its Dog Races. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
(Ill.) The Village of Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands. (Feb. 2, 1925.)
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Canada: (Ill.) Gulf of St. Lawrence Halibut Weighing About 300 Pounds. (Feb. 9, 1925.)
Labrador: (Ill.) A Wierd Iceberg in Battle Harbor, Labrador. (May 12, 1924.)
United States:
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The Growth of State Parks. (May 19, 1924.)
How the States Chose Their Flowers. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
The Pony Express: A Telegraph of Flesh and Blood. (Nov. 3, 1924.)
(Ill.) Seed Pods of a Flower of the Northwest States. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
Sulphur, Sicily (and United States) and Civilization. (May 19, 1924.)
Why Hurricanes Strike the United States. (Oct. 27, 1924.)
Arkansas: (Ill.) A Broken Mississippi River Levee at Lucca, Arkansas. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
Colorado: (Ill.) A Group of Children from Six States Forming a Happy Circle in Overland Park Camp Grounds, Denver, Colorado. (May 5, 1924.)
Idaho: "Craters of the Moon" a New Monument. (Dec. 1, 1924.)
(Ill.) Examining Volcanic Bombs: "Craters of the Moon." (Dec. 1, 1924.)
Indiana: (Ill.) The Indiana Sand-Dunes and Lake Michigan Shore. (Oct. 27, 1924.)
Mississippi River: (Ill.) A Broken Mississippi River Levee at Lucca, Arkansas. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
National Monuments: Carlsbad Cavern (N. Mex.): The World's Most Beautiful Cave. (March 2, 1925.)
(Ill.) Caught in the Quicksands (Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.). (Dec. 15, 1924.)
(Ill.) Domes in Carlsbad Cavern (N. Mex.). (March 2, 1925.)
"Craters of the Moon" a New National Monument. (Dec. 1, 1924.)
(Ill.) Examining Volcanic Bombs: "Craters of the Moon." (Dec. 1, 1924.)
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New Facts Found About Ancient America (Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.). (Dec. 15, 1924.)
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(Ill.) A Panorama of an American Desert (Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.). (March 24, 1924.)
(Ill.) Part of the Excavated Section of Pueblo Bonito (N. Mex.). (Nov. 17, 1924.)
Sifting the Story of Americans Before Columbus Came (Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.). (Nov. 17, 1924.)
To Study One of America's Greatest Caves (Carlsbad Cavern, N. Mex.). (April 14, 1924.)
Naval Base: (Ill.) Entrance to Pago Pago Harbor, U. S. Naval Base in the Samoan Islands. (May 5, 1924.)
New Mexico: Carlsbad Cavern (N. Mex.): The World's Most Beautiful Cave. (March 2, 1925.)
(Ill.) Caught in the Quicksands (Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.). (Dec. 15, 1924.)
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New Facts Found About Ancient America (Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.). (Dec. 15, 1924.)
(Ill.) A Panorama of an American Desert (Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.). (March 24, 1924.)
(Ill.) Part of the Excavated Section of Pueblo Bonito (N. Mex.). (Nov. 17, 1924.)
Sifting the Story of Americans Before Columbus Came (Pueblo Bonito, N. Mex.). (Nov. 17, 1924.)
To Study One of America's Greatest Caves (Carlsbad Cavern, N. Mex.). (April 14, 1924.)
New York: Honor for Walloons Who Started New York. (Nov. 10, 1924.)
(Ill.) A New National Monument (Fort Wood, N. Y.—Statue of Liberty). (March 2, 1925.)
Niagara: An Hour Glass of Geology. (Oct. 27, 1924.)
(Ill.) When Winter Crystallizes Niagara's Mist. (Oct. 27, 1924.)
Pennsylvania: (Ill.) Washington Profile Rock at Sayre Park: South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. (May 19, 1924.)
State Flowers: How the States Chose Their Flowers. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
State Parks: The Growth of State Parks. (May 19, 1924.)
Texas: "Finger Printing" an Errant Border (Rio Grande.) (Jan. 12, 1925.)
(Ill.) The Habitat of Wandering Streams (Rio Grande). (Jan. 12, 1925.)
The Rio Grande: An Unruly Part of Our Boundary. (April 21, 1924.)
Virginia: Belvoir (Va.): An Historic Picnic Ground. (Jan. 19, 1925.)
Chincoteague (Island) (Va.) Feels the Oyster Slump. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
(Ill.) A Different Sort of a Canal (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal) from Those of Venice. (Jan. 19, 1925.)
(Ill.) A Virginia That Is Different from the Plantation Times of Washington. (Jan. 19, 1925.)

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Guatemala: Chewing Gum Guide to Maya Ruins. (March 17, 1924.)
(Ill.) Chicle (Chewing Gum) Camp in a Clearing in the Forests of Peten, Guatemala. (March 17, 1924.)
Honduras: British Honduras: Where a Great Maya City Has Been Found. (May 5, 1924.)
Honduras and Its Railroadless Capital. (March 17, 1924.)
Mexico: (Ill.) A Luxuriant Vanilla Vine in Mexico. Dec. 8, 1924.)
(Ill.) In Mexico the Family Wash Sometimes Includes the Children. (May 19, 1924.)
(Ill.) The Pyramid Temple of El Castillo, Yucatan. (May 5, 1924.)
To Uncover Building Which Probably Is Oldest in America. (May 19, 1924.)
(Ill.) Uncovering the Base of the Mound Which Promises to be the Pompeii of the New World. (May 19, 1924.)
Nicaragua: Nicaragua: Living Up to Her Geography. (March 2, 1925.)
The Nicaraguan Canal Route. (April 14, 1924.)
(Ill.) Nicaraguan Women Assorting Coffee. (March 2, 1925.)

Manchuria: Dairen: More Truly a "Bean Town" Than Boston. (March 24, 1924.)
Mesopotamia (Iraq): (Ill.) Fugitives Swimming to a Fortress on Inflated Skins. (Jan. 5, 1925.)
Mesopotamia: Where Tradition and a New Name Overshadow the Interesting Life of Today. (Jan. 5, 1925.)
Mongolia: (Ill.) A Captain in the Mongolian Army. (March 2, 1925.)
Palestine: (Ill.) Roof of the "Street Called Straight," Damascus. (April 21, 1924.)
Persia: (Ill.) A Lur Tribesman from the Mountains of Western Persia. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
The Lurs of Luristan. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
Tibet. (Ill.) Coracles, or Skin Boats, Used for Crossing Tibetan Streams. (Nov. 3, 1924.)
(Map) A Map of Tibet and Border Countries. (Nov. 3, 1924.)
Tibetan Monks Curtail World's Perfumery Supply. (Nov. 3, 1924.)
Turkestan: Khiva's Capital, Khiva, Besieged. (May 5, 1924.)
(Ill.) Years of Care Are Represented in Each Rug. (May 5, 1924.)
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(Ill.) Giant Australian Blacks with Turtle Eggs. (Nov. 24, 1924.)
Marvelous Melbourne: Which U. S. Fleet May Visit. (May 12, 1924.)
(Ill.) The Pet Kangaroo and His Trainer: Australia. (May 12, 1924.)

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A Possible Battle of Rivers. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
Tiny Countries of Europe. (Nov. 17, 1924.)
The Vikings: Yankees of the Tenth Century. (Oct. 20, 1924.)
Albania: Albania: A Stormy Little State. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
Albania Goes Hungry. (April 7, 1924.)
(Ill.) A Christian Maiden of the Albanian Mountains. (April 7, 1924.)
(Ill.) Two Albanians, Members of the Oldest Race in Southeast Europe. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
Austria: (Ill.) The Bronze Guard Around Emperor Maximilian's Tomb: Innsbruck. (Nov. 24, 1924.)
Austria-Hungary: Austria-Hungary Once More a Possibility. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
Belgium: (Ill.) Chateau Besides the Lesse, Near Dinant, Scene of War Carnage. (Nov. 10, 1924.)
Honor for Walloons Who Started New York. (Nov. 10, 1924.)
Bulgaria: Bulgaria: The Real Land of Roses. (Nov. 10, 1924.)
Sofia, Capital of a New Bulgaria. (March 10, 1924.)
(Ill.) The Old Cook of Rila Monastery: Bulgaria. (March 10, 1924.)
Czechoslovakia: (Ill.) Big Brown Eyes in Czechoslovakia. (Dec. 8, 1924.)
Prague: The Hub of Europe's Airways. (Dec. 8, 1924.)
(Ill.) Slovak Embroidery Workers in Dettva. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
Danube River: The Danube: Which Provides Europe With a Delta Problem. (Feb. 9, 1925.)
(Ill.) Towers of an Old Turkish Fortress on the Danube. (Feb. 9, 1925.)
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England: The British Empire Under a Microscope. (April 14, 1924.)
(Ill.) The Great Clock at Greenwich Observatory, London. (March 10, 1924.)
Liverpool, Which Is Neglected by Sight-Seeing Travelers. (Feb. 9, 1925.)
(Ill.) Swans on the Avon, Beneath the Battlements of Warwick Castle. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
Esthonia: From Latvia to Esthonia by Air. (Jan. 5, 1925.)
Tallinn, New Name for Esthonian Capital. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
France: Auch: A Capital of Courage. (Feb. 2, 1925.)
(Ill.) Fountains at Versailles, the French Electoral College. (Oct. 13, 1924.)
(Ill.) Home Industry in the North Coast Region of France. (Feb. 2, 1925.)
(Ill.) Making Wooden Shoes in France. (Feb. 2, 1925.)
Germany: Bavaria Mixes Art, Music and Politics. (April 28, 1924.)
Kiel Canal Is Scene of an Experiment. (Dec. 1, 1924.)
(Ill.) A Room in Albrecht Durer's Home in Nuremburg, Germany. (April 28, 1924.)
Sagan: A Real Estate Offer to Germany. (Dec. 8, 1924.)
(Ill.) Spreewald, Germany, Postman Makes His Rounds on Skates. (Nov. 17, 1924.)
(Ill.) Why Old German Houses Are Huge. (Dec. 8, 1924.)
Hungary: Austria-Hungary Once More a Possibility. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
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(Ill.) An Irishman of the Old School. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
(Ill.) Jaunting to Market in County Galway, Ireland. (March 31, 1924.)
Limerick and Its Quips. (March 31, 1924.)
Italy: Amalfi: Between Sky and Sea. (May 19, 1924.)
(Ill.) Amalfi: View from the Convent of the Capuchins, Reported to Have Been Damaged. (May 19, 1924.)
(Ill.) A "Cab" Stand in Modern Venice. (Jan. 19, 1925.)
(Ill.) The Cathedral at Ferrara: Northern Italy. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
New Light on Etruscan Origin. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
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Tripoli: The White Man's Burden of Italy. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
Venice, Where Gondolas Now Vie With Motor-Boats. (Jan. 19, 1925.)
(Ill.) Where the Concord of Sweet Sound is a Religion. (April 28, 1924.)
Latvia: From Latvia to Esthonia by Air. (Jan. 5, 1925.)
(Ill.) Latvia Farmer Preparing His Flax for Market. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
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Netherlands: (Ill.) Where a Famous Cheese Comes From. (Nov. 3, 1924.)
North Sea Mine Barrage: (Ill.) Taking Aboard a Cargo of Canned Volcanoes. (March 31, 1924.)
Norway: (Ill.) Codfish-Drying Racks at Hammerfest, Norway. (Feb. 2, 1925.)
Norway Is Bleak Just Now—But "Christmas" Is Coming Soon. (Feb. 2, 1925.)
Rumania: Bessarabia, a "Bread Basket" of Europe. (Feb. 9, 1925.)
(Ill.) The Sacred Wolf of Rome in Bucharest. (Feb. 9, 1925.)
Russia: Archangel: Port of Russia's Frozen North. (Jan. 12, 1925.)
(Ill.) A Characteristic Country House in the Heart of Russia. (Nov. 24, 1924.)
(Ill.) A Boat on the Volga River. (March 17, 1924.)
(Ill.) The Khevsurs of the Caucasus Claim Descent from the Crusaders. (April 28, 1924.)
Leningrad, A Dying City Named for a Dead Man. (March 10, 1924.)
(Ill.) On the Bleak Tundras of Arctic Russia. (Jan. 12, 1925.)
(Ill.) Parading Before the Winter Palace in Petrograd Before the War. (March 10, 1924.)
Simbirsk, Russia's St. Louis, Lenin's Birthplace. (March 17, 1924.)
Volga Deserted as Fisheries Dwindle. (Nov. 24, 1924.)
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Sicily: Sulphur, Sicily and Civilization. (May 19, 1924.)

Cotton: (Ill.) A Doffer Girl in a Cotton Mill. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
England Lends Aid for Kenya Cotton. (Nov. 24, 1924.)
Date: Date Growing Is a Leading Oasis Industry. (May 19, 1924.)
Fisheries: Volga Deserted as Fisheries Dwindle. (Nov. 24, 1924.)
Frankincense: (Ill.) Photographing the Leaves and Flowers of the Frankincense Tree. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
Socotra: An Isle of Frankincense. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
Iodine: (Ill.) Iodine, A By-Product of Nitrate Manufacture. (May 12, 1924.)
Milk: Made from Milk. (Nov. 3, 1924.)
Nitrates: Nitrates and Where They Come From. (May 12, 1924.)
Oysters: (Ill.) Oyster Culture in Formosa. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
Peanuts: The Peanut: an American Traveler. (Dec. 1, 1924.)
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Shoes: (Ill.) Making Wooden Shoes in France. (Feb. 2, 1925.)
(Ill.) Shoes, and Gowns, and Beards of the Egyptians. (Jan. 5, 1925.)
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(Ill.) Reeling Silk in One of Japan's Many Modern Mills. (Nov. 24, 1924.)
(Ill.) Winding Silk on Quills in a Modern Mill. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
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Soy Beans: Dairen (Manchuria): More Truly a "Bean Town" Than Boston. (March 24, 1924.)
(Ill.) How Soy Beans Are Stored in China. (March 24, 1925.)
Sulphur: Sulphur, Sicily and Civilization. (May 19, 1924.)
Tea: (Ill.) He (Chinese Coolie) is 78 Years Old, But He Is Carrying 100 Pounds of Tea. (Nov. 3, 1924.)
Turtle Eggs: Giant Australian Blacks With Turtle Eggs. (Nov. 24, 1924.)
Vanilla: (Ill.) Drying Vanilla Pods in Tahiti. (April 14, 1924.)
(Ill.) A Luxuriant Vanilla Vine in Mexico. (Dec. 8, 1924.)
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The Geography of Coins. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
Geography of the Electoral College. (Oct. 13, 1924.)
The Geography of Your Medicine Chest. (Nov. 10, 1924.)
How Geography Lured Joseph Conrad. (Oct. 27, 1924.)
Libraries: From the Broker's in Nippur to the Banker's in New York. (May 5, 1924.)
Manners and Customs: Allahabad: City of Sanctity and Dust and Floods. (Nov. 10, 1924.)
Carrying the Baby. (April 28, 1924.)
Mecca: To Which All Roads Lead in Spring. (April 21, 1924.)
(Ill.) Pilgrims from the Four Corners of the Earth Prostrating Themselves Before the Moslem Holy of Holies: Mecca. (April 7, 1924.)
(Ill.) Religious Devotee Chanting at the Allahabad Mela. (Nov. 10, 1924.)
(Ill.) 3,200-Year-Old Record of a Woman Taking a Man's Place. (Nov. 17, 1924.)
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Medicine: (Ill.) Coca-Drying (Cocaine) Yard at Santa Ana. (Jan. 26, 1925.)
A Fly, an Antelope and Sleeping Sickness. (March 31, 1924.)
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Races: (Ill.) "Folk of the Sea"—The Fair-Haired Teuton, or Nordic Type. (Oct. 20, 1924.)
(Ill.) The Neanderthal Man, a Race Which Lived in Caves of Central France 50,000 Years Ago. (April 7, 1924.)
The Sudan: A Vestibule to Africa's Negro Belt. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
(Ill.) Sudanese Natives Announcing a Religious Dance. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
(Ill.) Two Albanians, Members of the Oldest Race in Southeast Europe. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
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(Ill.) Improving Muscles and Maintaining Morale Among the Men of Switzerland's National Militia. (May 12, 1924.)
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(Dog). The Eskimo Dog, Hero of the North. (Feb. 23, 1925.)
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(Ill.) A Weird Iceberg in Battle Harbor, Labrador. (May 12, 1924.)
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(Ill.) Photographing the Leaves and Flowers of the Frankincense Tree. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
(Ill.) Seed Pods of a Flower (Anemone) of the Northwest States. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
Storms: (Ill.) A Glimpse of the Sand Beach in Winter. (Oct. 27, 1924.)
(Ill.) The Indiana Sand-Dunes and Lake Michigan Shore. (Oct. 27, 1924.)
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Panama Canal: How Does Commerce Use the Panama Canal? (Oct. 13, 1924.)
(Ill.) Lock Gates at Panama. (Oct. 13, 1924.)

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(Ill.) Persuading a Diffident Traveler on an Andean Road. (March 10, 1924.)
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(Ill.) A Native Well in the Argentine Chaco. (Oct. 20, 1924.)
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Chile: (Ill.) Images of Prehistoric Days Found in Chile. (Jan. 5, 1925.)
(Ill.) One of the Many Reasons for Building the Panama Canal. (Chilean products.) (Oct. 13, 1924.)
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Guianas: French Guiana No Longer France's Jail. (Nov. 17, 1924.)
(Ill.) Fishing Is a Simple Matter in the Guianas. (Nov. 17, 1924.)
Paraguay: Paraguay: Another South American Cow Country. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
(Ill.) The Riverside Custom-House at Asuncion, Paraguay, Suggests the Entrance to a Venetian Hotel. (Feb. 16, 1925.)
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(Ill.) Leaves, Flowers, and Mature Berries of the Coca Plant, Another Important Product of Peru. (Oct. 20, 1924.)
Peru Celebrates Its Own "Yorktown." (Dec. 8, 1924.)
Venezuela: (Ill.) Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela. (April 21, 1924.)
(Ill.) A View on the Orinoco River, Venezuela. (Jan. 5, 1925.)

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Corsica: (Ill.) Roasting Coffee. (Corsica.) (Oct. 27, 1924.)
Curacao: Curacao: Neat Little Dutch Island. (April 21, 1924.)
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(Ill.) The Grave of Robert Louis Stevenson on Opulu, Samoan Islands. (March 17, 1924.)
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Yap: (Ill.) The Front Yard of the Tomil Club-House: Yap. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
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(Ill.) Near View of a Coffee Tree Covered With Berries. (Oct. 27, 1924.)
(Ill.) Nicaraguan Women Assorting Coffee. (March 2, 1925.)
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(Ill.) The Largest Refracting Instrument in the World: The Yerkes 40-Inch Telescope. (Oct. 13, 1924.)
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New Facts About Ancient America. (Dec. 15, 1924.)
(Ill.) Noted Explorers Who Attended Meeting of Geographers at the National Geographic Society's Headquarters in Washington, D. C. (Jan. 19, 1925.)
(Ill.) A Panorama of an American Desert. (March 24, 1924.)
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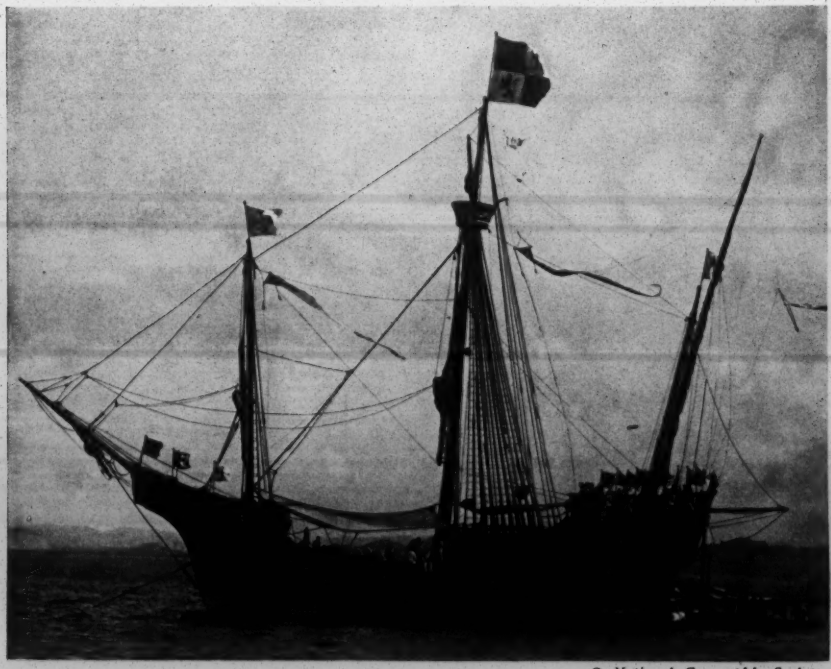

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A REPRODUCTION OF COLUMBUS' FLAGSHIP, THE "SANTA MARIA"

The "Constitution," one of the most famous ships in American history, now lies in the Boston Harbor. It is the oldest historic American vessel now afloat. The "Oregon," another prize of the navy, is still preserved (see Bulletin No. 3).